Wm Plumer Esqr
Epping
741
225

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1713.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

For London,

Ship STAR,

Joseph Woodman, master,

Intended to sail on the 18th inst.

ABOUT 50 tons on freight will be received, if immediate application is made to the master on board, at Walnut street wharf, or to

Thomas & John Ketland.

50 tons Gravel Ballast for sale on board said ship.

march 5. §12t

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia —For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslins, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 6. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. eo2w

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

To be Let on Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected the tenant will find suitable persons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other necessary labour.

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 5. §2w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. §

march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 6w

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Girl,

Eleven years of age, and who has seventeen years to serve. She is lately from the country, is healthy, strong, and capable of doing the light work of a small family.—Enquire of the Printer.

march 5. §

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

FOR SALE,

The House in Chesnut-street,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 6, Dock-street

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §1tim

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood.

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

5, South Water-street.

3 mo. 6. §1w

EDWARD DUNANT,

No 149, South Front-street,

Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,

66 kegs Sun Raisins

91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes, 21 hhds. } superior Catalonia Wine
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr. casks fine old Colemenar Wine.

He has also, a few packages of

Calcutta and Madrass Goods,

Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.

☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.

march 1. *3teod

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

**** Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

No. 15, South Fifth-street, next door to the War Office.

A large assortment of Silver Watches

Time Keeper, by Arnold
Gold Watch, by Mudgde and Dutton
Ditto, Ellicott
Ditto, Holmes
Double barrelled Gun, Mortimer
Ditto, Parker
Pair Pistols, Knubley
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Two groce Watch Dials, and
Some gold Watch Hands

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of silver or other watches. march 2—*6t

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. cot1A

Thick Medium Paper,

suitable for copper-plate printing

English and *American* WRITING PAPER

PARCHMENT and VELLUM

For Sale by

Joseph and James Cruikshank,

No. 17, High-street.

march 3. *eo3t

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High street.

February 24 eod3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 12w6w.

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inst. TICKETS for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No II. and Pattersson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. cotrn nov. 15.

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3 8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG

February 9.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Sanda Cosses
Guzzies	Emerties
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. daw

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of Ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. COIT said, that he had been surprized at the length of the present discussion; but his surprize abated, when he recollected that it had been customary for gentlemen at every session to go into a philippic against the Executive and executive measures. The usual occasion had been the answer to the President's speech; but as that this session had gone off smoothly, without any thing of this kind, it seemed as if the present motion had been intended for the purpose.

In the course of the present debate, both the bill and the amendment had almost been lost sight of. Indeed, so foreign had the debate been from the subject, that he had thought of moving to have had the speech of the gentleman from Virginia printed and laid upon the table, as that seemed to have been the subject of discussion. Mr. C. said he would make a few observations on the bill and the proposed amendment, and then take some notice of what appeared to be foreign to the subject.

This bill, Mr. C. said, was in the same style as the former law; the section to which the amendment was offered, was exactly in the same words. The amendment proposed ministers at London and Paris should have the same salary as heretofore, and that all others should not have more than half the sum. Perhaps the style and expences of living might be lower at other courts; if so, it ought to have been so stated, but nothing had been said on this subject. The style of the bill was of a kind which he did not approve. It was desirable that the salaries of all officers should be fixed by law; but as when this law passed, it was not known what would be a proper distinction to make in the salaries of ministers to different places, it was left to the discretion of the President, limiting him as to the extent. It was unpleasant to the President to allow a less sum to one minister than he allowed to another; and the consequence had been that all had been allowed the highest sum allowed by law; but as he supposed the same reasons existed which caused the law to be passed in this way at first, he saw no reason for altering it.

There could be no doubt as to the power of the house to fix the salaries of ministers; and if there were sufficient reasons why the ministers at Paris and London have larger salaries than those at other courts, no constitutional question could arise as to the power of the house to come to such a decision.

But the gentleman from Virginia seemed to have an object which was not the ostensible one, as he supported his amendment, by arguments perfectly inapplicable to it. The object seemed to be, to prevent the sending of ministers of a certain grade, to any but the courts of London and Paris. Granting that the house had the power of determining this question, they would not do it without information. The gentleman from Virginia, the gentleman from Tennessee, and others say that we have no need of a minister at Berlin. What authority they had for the assertion he knew not; he supposed the President had more complete knowledge on the subject than they, and he has said the contrary by the appointment. It was, indeed, idle to speak upon a subject on which they neither had, nor could have sufficient information.

It appeared to him that the gentleman from Virginia had not attended to a material part of the Constitution. Much had been said about the check which one department of government had over another; but there was one consideration not attended to. By the constitution, it appeared that the several departments originated from the same source—they were all equally the agents of the people. One department had a right to challenge the same confidence from their constituents as the other—no one had the exclusive confidence of the people. And if there was not a mutual confidence betwixt the different branches of government, nothing but wrangling and disorder would be the consequence.

If the President of the United States was possessed of patronage, that house did not give it to him, nor could they take it away. Whether the people had given him too much or too little, was no question before them. As to the discretion of appointing to office it was a delicate subject, and he wished it had not been touched; but, as it had been handled, and talked about, it might as well be talked about freely. He had been so unaccustomed to any thing like a political creed, that he had never thought any was adopted by the Executive. But he found it was too true that certain opinions were held in this country, which made it necessary for the President to enquire into the opinions of persons who were to take part in the execution of government. Certain opinions had been broached as held by many persons of this country; he did not know, however, that they were held by any. He would state what the opinions were to which he alluded. Mr. C. then read the following extract [which it will be recollected, is from a letter said to be written by a person high in office in this government to Mr. Mazzei, at Madrid.]

"*That* our political situation is prodigiously changed *since a few years past*—*That* instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo, Monarchic, aristocratic party has arisen—their avowed object *being* to impose upon us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government:—*That* nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles; all our proprietors of lands *being* friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents.

That the republicans in the United States have against *them*, the Executive and judicial power—all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices—all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of Liberty—the British merchants, and the Americans, who trade on British capitals—the speculators—persons interested in the bank and the public funds.

That these establishments *were* invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.

That it would give an honest man a fever to *hear* of the apostates who have embraced these heresies:—*That they are* men who were Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England.

That these men wished to wrest from *the people of America* that liberty which *they* have obtained by so much labor and peril; but *that the republicans would* preserve it.

That the mass of weight and riches *in the republicans* is so powerful, that *they* have nothing to fear from any attempt against *them* by force.

That it is sufficient that *they* guard *themselves*, and that *they* break the Lilliputian ties by which *these conspirators* have bound *them* in the first slumbers which succeeded *their* labors.

That in short it is sufficient that the republicans arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, which *these conspirators* have been pursuing, *with a view* to alienate *the people of America* from France, *and* to bring *them* under British influence."

Far be it from me, said Mr. C. to charge sentiments of this kind to any gentleman of this house: he had hoped there had been none such in America. But the evidence was too strong that a sort of political enthusiasm existed which seemed to take to itself exclusive republicanism; which embraced sentiments too much like those which he had cited. He would ask the gentleman from Virginia, whether, if the President of the United States supposed there were persons who entertained sentiments like these, he ought to appoint such persons to office? That gentleman must candidly answer No.—It would argue extreme folly to do so, as nothing but treason and insurrection would be the consequence of such opinions. For, if the present government be hostile to the interests of the country, and be planning away its liberties, it would certainly be the duty of every honest citizen to use his efforts to destroy it. He hoped, however, these sentiments were not harbored by any; he should have pleasure in hearing the gentleman from Virginia disavow them. But certainly if the President of the United States believed that such sentiments were held, he was fully justified in determining not to appoint to office persons holding them.

Mr. S. SMITH rose to move an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, which he hoped he would consent to, viz. to add Spain as a place to which ministers sent should have a salary of 9,000 dollars.

[Mr. Nicholas was not in his place, and therefore could not consent to this amendment. It of course became the subject of debate.]

Mr. J. WILLIAMS supposed gentlemen opposed to the original amendment, would also be opposed to this.

Mr. HARPER said there could not be a more nugatory amendment than this. Nobody would object, he supposed, to a minister plenipotentiary for Spain; but it was to the interfering in the business at all that the objection lay, as it went to abridge the power of the President.

Mr. S. SMITH said the amendment which he had proposed, was a simple amendment to the bill, without having any reference to the right of the President.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said the gentleman from S. Carolina, had forgotten the object of his colleague (Mr. Pinckney) who had said he wished to get rid of our foreign ministers as soon as possible, and his great objection to the present amendment was, that by it the minister plenipotentiary was withdrawn from Spain.

If the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland was carried, therefore, it would remove that objection; and the vote of that gentleman in favor of the proposed reduction, would be of considerable consequence.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said the gentleman last up had mis-stated the sentiments of his colleague. His colleague had, for some time, been too much indisposed to attend his duty in the house; but he had told him that his sentiments on this subject had been much misrepresented. He believed his colleague had said, that, in orderly times, it would be well to lessen our foreign connections—not that he would do so at all events; and in order to shew the impropriety of the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, he instanced Spain, with whom he said it was probable negociations might now be carrying on, and that therefore to recall our minister from thence might be attended with bad consequences.

Mr. LIVINGSTON replied he had understood Mr. Pinckney to say what he had stated.

Mr. DAYTON (the speaker) said, if the gentleman from Maryland had offered an amendment to the speech, first or second of the gentleman from Virginia, it might have been proper, as he thought them liable to amendment in many parts. As to the bill itself, or the amendment, they had long been out of sight. It was not the letter of the amendment, but its spirit that was objected to; but if he was to decide at all, he would certainly dispense with this complimentary interference with the nation mentioned sooner than with any other; but if any new amendment was brought forward, he hoped it would be to the *speech*, and not the bill.

Mr. OTIS was opposed to this amendment on principle; but he could not say with the gentleman last up that he should be less inclined to compliment Spain with a minister plenipotentiary than any other; but as this was no business of theirs, he hoped the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. NICHOLAS (having come in) said he had no objection to the admission of this amendment to his motion, if it would accommodate any gentleman of the committee.

The amendment was of course admitted.

Mr. S. SMITH said, he understood the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) as saying, that in time of profound peace, it would be proper to withdraw all our foreign intercourse, as it could do little good, and might do much harm. If he was of the same opinion with that gentleman that there would ever be an inclination in this government to do away all our foreign intercourse he should not be desirous of carrying this amendment; but as this was not the case, he wished to put the business upon a stable foundation, by fixing the salaries of our ministers, as was the case in the governments of Europe. The President had 40,000 dollars appropriated for foreign intercourse, leaving it to him to give ministers what he pleased, so that it did not exceed the sums specified in the act. The consequence was, that, though the expence and style of living was very different in different countries, he allowed to all the highest sum. He wished therefore, that at the courts of London, Paris and Madrid, our ministers should receive such an allowance as should enable them to live in the style which was necessary there; but he believed a much less allowance would be sufficient at the courts of Berlin and Lisbon. He believed one half the sum would there be sufficient. A regulation of this kind would relieve the President from his present situation, in which he found it unpleasant to make any discrimination betwixt ministers sent to different countries.

If the present discussion had been confined to the law itself, the question might have been determined long since; but the gentleman from Virginia had introduced other subjects, and it had been found necessary to reply to them. His colleague (Mr. Craik) said that gentlemen might say they were speaking to the galleries, or not, he maintained they ALL spoke to the public, and that the public would determine whose sentiments were right. His colleague was, however, mistaken in one thing, viz. that the executive had a right to make treaties and appoint ministers, and that that house had no right to consider the propriety of appropriating for them; and in saying that this question had been decided several times in this way, particularly in the case of the British treaty and the frigates. He had voted for both these measures; but he never believed that the executive could appoint as many ministers, or negociate as many treaties, as he pleased, and that that house would be bound to carry them into effect. He knew he had a right to do both; but if he went to an excess in either, that house had a right to check him by withholding appropriations, and would do it. There had never been a [illegible] contrary, but there had been several votes to establish the principle which he contended for. Upon the call for papers in the discussion on the British treaty, which was a question involving the right of the house to enquire into the propriety of the measure, the question was carried 62 to 37. But in order that this might not be mistaken hereafter, the house came to another resolution, in which it was expresly stated, that though the house claimed no agency in making of treaties, that they had a right to judge of the expediency or inexperdiency of carrying them into effect, which was carried by 57 to 35. And when the treaty itself was determined to be carried into effect, it was expresly upon the *expediency* of the measure. If gentlemen were not satisfied of this right from the constitution, he trusted they would allow that these votes had put the matter beyond doubt.

Thus much to shew that his colleague had been mistaken on this point. Gentlemen, Mr. S. said, were sent to that house to do their duty; and it was not to be supposed, because they had the power of *stopping the wheels of government*, that they would do so; for, however they might differ in opinion on the subjects which came before them, they would certainly agree in supporting the government. Indeed no instance could be adduced, in which this discretionary power had been abused.

His colleague had said that *party* did exist both in that house, and out of it. He agreed with him; and said it was right, when a man went with a party to avow it.

Gentlemen had complained that members spoke to the galleries and to their constituents, and not to the members within those walls; yet they themselves did the same.—For what else, he asked, could be intended when gentlemen charged others with being *disorganizers* and with intentions of *overturning the government?* When they said this, they did not believe it; but they believed it would please their constituents to hear that they had thus said. But could it for a moment be credited, that men of property would come there to set the government afloat, and by that means render insecure property of every kind? These reflections were meant to apply to the southern states, and he believed particularly to Virginia; but let gentlemen shew one insurrection or violent opposition to any measure of government in that quarter. They could not do it; for tho' the people in the state of Virginia were generally opposed to the excise law, yet, when it had passed, the opposition ceased; and he believed there was not a state in the union, besides that, in which that law was honestly carried into effect.

When the insurrection against the excise law took place in this state, the citizens of which quarter of the United States turned out more readily than those of the state of Virginia, armed and accoutred by that state to quell the disorder? Yet they were called *disorganizers*. He himself was not afraid of these reflections—they never touched him; but he thought they were dishonourable to the Legislature of the Union.

Gentlemen were in the habit of speaking to the galleries, of *imported doctrines*, referring to a gentleman in that house whose abilities they feared. What could they mean by such insinuations, if not to please their constituents? He himself had thought, that though a man was not a native of this country, if he went through the revolution, he was an American as much as a native, as he was one from the commencement of our independence; and before that time, they were all British subjects. Besides this argument cuts both ways, as there were gentlemen in the house of this description of very different opinions.

Mr. S. believed heretofore, that all the citizens of the United States, were equally entitled to the favours of the Executive.—He had believed that no respect had been paid to men of any particular opinion; but they had now been told, both out of doors and in that house, that all persons who did not think precisely with the executive were to be excluded from office. If this was a fact, the patronage consequent upon appointments to office, might be improperly applied. He hoped this was not so, and that the President was better informed with respect to his duty, and could not believe what gentlemen had so confidently asserted as he saw men in office who had always been friends of the federal government, as well as those who opposed its adoption.

Mr. S. concluded by saying, that gentlemen were fond of calling themselves the supporters of government, but he wished them to be convinced that men who differed from them in opinion, were equally its friends and supporters with them.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUESDAY—MARCH 6.

The bill providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations, was read the third time and passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a statement of the exports of the United States from October 1, 1796, to Sept. 30, 1797, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. FOSTER made a report on the petition of Joshua Kellett, who prayed for compensation on account of a certificate which was lost. They report, if the fact be as stated, that there is no necessity for legislative interference. The petition was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. REED presented a petition from citizens of Bridgwater, in Massachusetts, praying an alteration in the post roads, which was referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads.

A message was received from the senate, with a bill which had originated in that house, for the amicable settlement of the claims of Georgia, and for the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory, which was read and referred to the same committee to whom has been referred the subject of the Natchez country.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved that the committee of the whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the farther consideration of the message of the President of the United States, of yesterday, with the documents accompanying it, and that they be referred to the select committee to consider the means for the protection and defence of the country, as they had already measures relative to this subject under consideration.—Agreed.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved the order of the day on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the judiciary of the United States; but after some objections from the members from Connecticut (the bill is intended to provide for a trial now pending betwixt citizens of the states of New-York and Connecticut, allowing a jury to be taken from a state uninterested in the cause) the subject was postponed for a week.

Another message was received from the senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill for erecting a light-house and certain buoys; and also the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers and soldiers, both with amendments.

Mr. HARPER then called for the order of the day on the bill supplementary to the act laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper; which being consented to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject; when it was agreed to allow a discount of 7½ per cent. to all purchasers of stamps, above the value of ten dollars, and also to repeal that part of the law which imposes a duty upon debentures, and to enact in its place, that one quarter per cent. be added to the one per cent. already retained from drawbacks allowed on goods imported. It was proposed by Mr. S. Smith to exclude all notes payable at or within sixty days from duty, and to confine the duty to all bills of lading to ten cents. It was also proposed by Mr. J. Williams to exclude from duty all bonds bills or notes under fifty dollars. All these amendments were negatived by great majorities. The committee then rose, the house agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.—A sketch of the debate on this bill in our next.

Adjourned.

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town Immediate possession may be had.

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February 27 $10t

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, November 4.

Loss and Gain to the House of Austria by the late treaty with France:

1. Austria cedes to France the 10 catholic provinces of the low countries, containing 353 square miles, 2,550,000 inhabitants, and yielding a neat revenue of 5,275,000 German florins, besides paying 3 millions interest on a capital of 95 millions accruing from loans contracted and mortgaged upon the country. The emperor maintained in the Low Countries, in time of peace, a force of 12,240 men, war establishment 24,855.

2. He cedes Austrian Lombardy and the dutchy of Mantua; 192 square miles, 1,144,182 inhabitants, 3,500,000 florins. Besides this revenue, the Lombard government supported a military peace establishment of 4580 men, and in war 10,397.

3. The Brisgau, 59 square miles, 155,000 inhabitants, 200,000 florins.

Total Cession—784 square miles, 3,849,188 inhabitants, 6,975,000 florins.

France cedes to Austria, Venice and its lake, the Paduan, the Polesin, the part of the Veronese beyond the Adige, the Vicentin, the market town of Triveso, the Bellunese, Istria, in short, two thirds of the Venetian possessions in Italy, presenting in extent, population and revenues, 476 1-2 square miles, 1,640,000 inhabitants; and Dalmatia, 1241-3 square miles, 119,332 inhabitants, 5,000,000 florins.

Recapitulation. Austria cedes 784 square miles, 3,849,188 inhabitants, 6,975,000 florins.

France cedes to Austria, 541 square miles, 1,759,333 inhabitants, 5,000,000 florins.

Clear loss to Austria, 243 square miles, 2,089,855 inhabitants, 1,975,000 florins.

MILAN, November 4.

The 10th inst. is fixed for the instalment of our legislative body. This is the oath each member must take:—"I swear inviolable obedience to the constitution, and eternal hatred to royalty, to aristocrats, and oligarchists; and I engage never to support a foreign yoke, and to contribute with all my powers to the maintenance and prosperity of the republic."

The Cisalpins have just taken possession of Bosco-Parmigiano, situated in one of the islands of the Po, near Cremona, upon which the court of Parma has always formed pretensions.

BASLE, November 12.

Since the arret of the directory concerning Mr. Wickham, the demands of the French government seem to multiply. They demand the recal of those who were banished merely on account of acts relative to the revolution. It is to be observed, that several of the judgments on these, bear a prohibition to every citizen even to intercede in favour of the condemned.—Immediately after, the directory required the Helvetic Body forthwith to receive as current money the republican pieces of 5 francs. Then to forbid every Swiss officer formerly in the service of France to continue to wear the order of military merit suppressed by the French laws, and that the prohibition be extended in the Swiss territory. "It might be expected" say the directory, "that the eldest daughter of liberty would not hesitate to discard that badge of slavery and servitude, unworthy the descendants of William Tell, which they ought never to have suffered."

PARIS, November 21.

Buonaparte has answered, in a most energetic manner, a deputation of the constitutional circle of the city of Milan, which came to reproach him respecting the peace. "Not more the enemy of royalists than of disorganizers, says the general; I am about setting out for France; I leave you the liberty of your republic, with 25,000 men to defend it, I will compose for you a legislative body of wise and honest men. 'Tis yours to enjoy the benefits of a revolution which has not cost you a single drop of blood; if you abuse it, I will return with the rapidity of of the eagle to reduce and punish you. In the mean time remember you are altogether a conquered country; I am here the legislative [the *executive* too it seems] power, and your heads shall fall at the least trouble or disorder of which you shall be the authors."

The Prince of Peace continues to exercise at Madrid his all powerful influence. He has just recalled the Marquis del Campo, ambassador from Spain to the French republic, and replaced him by the Count de Cabarrus, father of madam Tallien. Other disgraces, and other promotions, have taken place at Madrid. The credit of France is greater than ever. It is the Prince of Peace and M. Cabarrus who govern that kingdom.

It appears that the emigration of the Venetians is considerable, and that the treaty of Campo Formio will produce the same consequences to Venice, that the edict of Nantz did to France. The political hatred of the Venetians against the Austrians is equal to the religious hatred that the Roman Catholics vowed against the Huguenot party. It will not then be surprising, if a great part of the inhabitants of Venice and the Terra Firma, of Istria and Dalmatia, instead of submitting to the dominion of Austria, should profit of the 9th article of the treaty.

November 29.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE. The King of Prussia died the 26 Brumaire, at 9 in the morning, at his chateau of Potsdam.

December 1.

An upholsterer has been arrested and sent to the Temple, for casing up and sending to London, busts of the late king and queen, with the attributes of royalty.

December 6.

It is said, that Paul I. of Russia is deposed on account of madness.

It is said, that a new royal conspiracy is on the point of being discovered; others say that it is an anarchical conspiracy.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, Dec 14.

Lecouteulx reported on the resolution relative to the liquidation of the public debt, and the mode of paying the two thirds. Before entering into the examination of the resolution, he compared the present state of the finances with that of the ancient regimen. Formerly, said he, according to the calculations of M. Necker, which no one accuses of exaggeration, each individual, on an average, paid in times of peace 28 livres a head—while, at the present day, owing to the augmentation of territory, he pays in time of war, only 18 3-4 livres. He afterwards compared our finances with those of England. He found that in England each individual, on an average, pays 46 livres. In 1798, the expences of England will amount to one thousand and eighty millions according to the budget presented by Mr. Pitt—which gives a difference of 692 millions between the contributions of France and those of England.

Lecouteulx demonstrated by his calculations, that after paying all the public expences, there remained to France, without increasing the impositions, a sufficiency to pay the remaining third of the public debt and the arrearages which are due.

BRUSSELS, November 14.

Letters from Wesel assert, that it had been a question whether to disperse the army of observation destined to cause to be respected, in the north of Germany, the line of neutrality, and that orders had even been given to the Prussian generals for that purpose. But every thing is changed again: the Duke of Brunswick is to return to Minden, from whence he had gone; the Hanoverian General Walmoden-Cimborn puts himself again at the head of the contingent of that electorate, which will be increased with several regiments of cavalry and infantry; the rest of the Hanoverian army goes to the cantonments towards the dutchy of Bremen to prevent an invasion on that side.

Gen. Angerau has just imposed upon the conquered countries on the left side of the Rhine, aswell as upon the dutchy of Burg, a new contribution of 8 millions of livres.

PARIS, January 1.

The ministers of Foreign Affairs to all the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

YOU are at this moment placed under new circumstances: Your Republican sentiments, and your patriotic efforts must take another course.

Of all the coalesced powers against the liberty of France, England is the only remaining one with whom we have to fight. She is our eternal enemy; we are preparing a great expedition against her. The wishes of the whole nation call loudly for this armament. It is necessary that every person employed by the government should now second the views and labours of the Directory. All parties should join in that great object—*War with England.*

In this great undertaking, you cannot, you ought not to remain inactive; you should, on the contrary, take an active and decisive part in this enterprize. You well know that the diplomatic power, which is terrible in the hands of the British minister, has for a long time been in a languishing way in ours. The Executive Directory are anxious to give this department of government its fullest lustre and vigour. The peace concluded at Campo Formio, may be considered as the dawn, and the Congress at Rastadt will complete this desirable object; you must all join in forwarding it.

You have, Citizens, without doubt, each in you, formed a just idea of the greatness and force of the French Republic;—foreigners know it, and it is needless to recal to your minds that you represent the first people in Europe, a nation composed of 30 millions of inhabitants, and whom nothing on the continent could resist.

How then is it possible that England, a power inferior to us in means and strength even in the time of monarchy—how is it possible, I say, that she has constantly oppressed, and even humiliated France? Her insular situation, and the idea of liberty, of which she vainly boasts, are not the only reasons which have given her those advantages; it has been principally by the effect of that diplomatic system which she follows: but this strength is like the rest, it is easy to conquer. Let us only look at their history, since they first meddled with the affairs of Europe.

Protector Cromwell was the first who gave a high tone to the diplomatic body, in which he was aided by the powerful pen by the celebrated Milton. He spoke to all the cabinets of Europe in a language of severity; and ever since that period the court of St. James has held the same language, that language which at first was nothing but the insolence of a fortunate usurper, has become the energetic and firm accents of a people calling themselves free. Engaged in a long series of wars, during the reign of Louis XIV. the other powers of Europe thought her extremely powerful, because she called herself so—They suffered themselves to be astonished, and gave up, without examination, to the pretensions of a court which acted by threats. Soon after, France, delivered up by a dull Prince, to a set of corrupted Ministers, weakened by useless victories, and by alliances contrary to her real interests, reduced to the most deplorable state, France saw herself degraded to the shameful necessity of trembling before the court of London. Strong in this illusion, more than by her own strength England, at the end of every war, figured with eclat, and made what terms she pleased at the different peaces of Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Aix-la-Chapelle, at the treaty of Paris, at the conferences at Pilnitz, and in the subsequent affairs of our revolution.

It is this power, Citizens, which we must destroy; it is this Colossus which must be overturned.

It is absolutely necessary, Citizens, that you, on your side, should attack with courage the federative power of Britain, while, we, on ours, will launch our armies on their territories, and expose to the eyes of astonished Europe, the true secret of her weakness. In this view, the following are the steps which you must follow:

Let your conduct be in direct opposition to that of the envoys from the cabinet of London; hold fast to this rule, and do not for any one moment from it—The cause which they have take is that of tyranny, mercantile avarice, and a shameful cruel machiavelism. All their actions, all their views, bear the stamp of this vicious origin. What is the reason that England imitates Carthage? that, but to make the neighboring nations more dependant, and by an excess of ambition, which disgraces humanity, forbids them, under pain of death, to sow, plant, cultivate or trade, or in fact to do any thing which often makes them meet with unjust execution? Is it not this which tends to their maritime despotism? Do they not tend to be exclusive commerce of the world? What power in Europe can be so hurtful to its interests, and to the general good, as not to wish for the extripation of that horrible monopoly, and to confine to their little island the pretended despots, who ought not to mix in the affairs of the continent.

As to you, Citizens, the cause which you defend is that of liberty, philanthropy, glory and virtue. The honor of such a noble cause should fill you with ardor in all your actions. France has fought by land for her independence and her natural limits, and she will fight by sea, not for herself alone, but to free the ocean, and emancipate the world from the avidity of the English. London is compared to Carthage France can better be compared to Rome; but Rome was too ignorant of commerce and the arts; she thought of nothing but the glory of conquering the world; she made war against Carthage as a rival, not as a commercial people. France has more respectable motives for her warfare. It is not solely the desire of avenging the injuries of many ages, that she now makes war against the British government—It is for the interest of Europe, and the cause of humanity, that she wishes to establish the liberty of the seas. History offers nothing which can be put on a parallel with it; and in this point of view, the people of all nations should join us in prayers, for the happy success of our arms.

Answer, citizens, answer with dignity to the august duties of your mission; let the pen and the voice of the French negociators second the courage and swords of their brave defenders.

The more the agents of England are imperious, proud and haughty, the more you ought to conduct yourselves with that rectitude, zeal and moderation which is the characteristic trait of true dignity.

Watch all their movements; hinder them from forming some new plot against the republic: follow them step by step: follow them even into the secret recesses of their conclaves: seek out their retrenchments: be ardent in discovering and disconcerting their underhand intrigues, their calumnies, their perfidies, and those dreadful projects which they wish to hide under cover of their secret agents. These wretches are found, not only among our open enemies, but also among our nearest allies, in Italy, in Spain, in the Batavian republic, but even among ourselves—in the very bosom of France. Do not cease to oppose their influence: not by chicanery and little stratagems, but by reasonable and sage representations—you will be heard—the Executive directory will support you. Often will you be obliged to use the firm and decisive language of republicans to the ministers of foreign courts; let it be forcible; you will find in me a supporter in every thing you can do against the infernal genius of the cabinet of London. Let us daily know your operations—your intelligence shall be noticed with care and attention, and laid before the directory. You certainly would not wish that they should know from other hands what ought to come from yours.

With regard to what concerns you, personally, endeavour to love, esteem and respect each other. Do not infringe the laws manners or customs of the country in which you reside; but, in respecting them, you, must pay attention to republican manners and customs. To the acknowledgement of a trifling etiquette, join that political frankness and cheerfulness, which liberty has bestowed to the soul of virtue and sentiment. Be careful to avoid a fault too common in our days; I mean that irascible and noisy energy, which, in a diplomatic character, never can be regarded as a happy quality. Measure all your steps, and do not forget that declamation is not strength of argument.

I propose, citizens, to communicate more regularly and frequently than formerly, those views and ideas which your correspondence may suggest. Redouble your exactitude. The object of this circular letter is to form between all the diplomatic agents of the French republic, an active and zealous league against the last enemy we have to conquer, and thus accomplish the wishes of the Directory. Make known to the whole world, how little the English government is worthy of confidence. Such is at this time, your principal business. Neglect nothing to obtain this grand object. You will find, no doubt, numberless difficulties which must be overcome. Do not give way—To do away all obstacles, count on the army of England—Our country has its eyes on you. In conforming yourselves to the spirit of this circular, you will find a sure support in the union and wisdom of the Executive Directory, and in the good services of the minister who writes this by order of the Directory.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 17.

United States Navy; N. Hampshire.

It is worthy of remark, that the first Frigate launched in the then United Colonies; the first frigate built under the authority of the Federal government, and the only seventy four equipped in the U. S. were either launched or built & launched in N. Hampshire The same builder col. Js. Hacket, was employed in the construction of both frigates; and the same superintendant Col. Tho's Tompson, conducted their building and equipment. About 30 of the carpenters, who worked on the Raleigh in 1776-77 were employed on the Crescent in 1796 and 97. The Raleigh was built and launched in 63 1-2 working days. The Crescent was completed in 6 months, excepting her cannon. It is computed that a 36 gun frigate might be finished every half year, and much sooner if necessity demanded Was a similar spirit of exertion, to be called into active operation, throughout the capital maritime ports of America, as Portsmouth has witnessed in three different trials, the United States might float 60 sail of frigates and 15 or 20 line of battle, in the course of one twelve months.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/9
Three per Cent.	10/2
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	30
—— N. A. shares	45 per cent.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *March 7*

One of the French papers of this city asks, whether the omission to invite our envoys to a late entertainment in Paris, is not plainly a RETALIATION for governor Jay's neglecting to return a visit of Mr. Adet in New-York? To such pitiful shifts are the enemies of our independence and government reduced, in their attempts to justify the indignities offered to our country.

The people of the United States have formed a government; the people have supported that government by electing and re-electing for five successive congresses, a majority in both branches of the legislature of decided friends to that government. The two most distinguished patriots, and the principal agents in effecting our freedom independence and present government, have been elected to the supreme magistracy. Under their administration our country has prospered, notwithstanding the infernal machinations of foreign and domestic enemies and traitors; notwithstanding internal insurrection, and external depredations, fomented and encouraged by an abandoned faction. In such a state of things, the above French gazette insinuates, that our dear allies will go to war with the United States if printers are employed who openly profess their attachment to the constitution and government of their own country! A pretty cause of war this!

More than thirty Gazettes were suppressed in Paris in September, and the late arrivals announce the sealing up the presses of eighteen more. It is to be expected, that adopting the ideas thrown out by the French Gazettes in the United States, relative to the press, as they have in their general conduct towards us, the French directory will ere long, demand that no news-papers shall be published in this country by the friends of its constitution freedom or independence.

DIED]—At New Bedford, (Mass.) MARY RODMAN, relict of Thomas Rodman, aged about seventy years.

MR. FENNO,

Having heard much conversation about a club or society that exists in this city, called *United Irishmen:* I wish to learn from some of your readers what the nature of that association is, what is its intention, of whom it is composed, and any other matter that may satisfy the doubts and curiosity of several persons, among whom is your humble servant, *AN ENGLISHMAN.*

Front street March 7th 1798.

BOSTON, TARCH 1.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated Jan. 8.

"The public papers that I have enclosed give you better information of the affairs of Europe than I possibly can do even did prudence permit it. As to our commissioners it is now reduced to a certainty that they will not be received, and it is now with America that the question of peace or war is to be determined. If there is not a change in the affairs of our government, war will be the consequence. I do not mean by this assertion to hint at its propriety or impropriety, but depend it is the case.

"I saw a letter the other day from Mr. Paine, who says, that the minister shewed him a letter published by Mr. Fenno (a paper that the minister insisted was under the patronage of Mr. Adams our President) which says, "*that from the divisions in France there was Reason to hope that in a short time the King would be restored to his rights in France.*"

"I have no doubt that to this and similar publications, in a great measure, may be ascribed the ill success of our embassy."

☞ The authority of Tom Paine since his religious apostacy, will not secure a belief in his intelligence. It is preposterous to suppose the Magnanimous Rulers of a great nation, will condescend to be irritated by common newspaper paragraphs, so as to depart from the principles of justice! The alledged assertion of the Minister, relative to the President, is totally false; he has no influence over, nor direction of FENNO's paper. *If* his opinions *are* unfavorable to the French revolution, it is no cause for plundering our vessels. The Directory has no business with his opinions, provided he acts fairly by their country. An outrage upon opinion is but a poor proof of devotion to liberty: As wretched an evidence of Republicanism is the implied command, that our papers should only praise the Republic We did not hear (when the cruel depredations of the English excited our resentment, and our papers applied to them every term of reproach, and epithet of infamy) they seriously regarded it, or issued new unjust orders in consequence. If silence had been then recommended for fear of offending the English, what would have been the respond? The cultivation of Peace is *always* a duty as well as an interest. Besides, the French have now several presses in the country devoted to them—that extenuate their conduct—that combat, as far as they are able, the publications in other papers: The British had no papers to apologise for them—to speak of them with civility—All were opposed to them. And yet France, a New Republic, resents the freedom of our Presses, and Britain, an old Monarchy, did not murmur at the most vindictive exercise of that liberty. (*Massachusetts Mercury.*)

☞ The Eastern Mail of this day bro't no New-York or Boston papers.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Brig	Dispatch, Rinker,	Lisbon 48
	Henrietta, Schinidt,	Oporto 63
	Delaware, Dumphy,	P.au-Prince 20
	Eagle, Shields,	Jeremie 21
Sloop	Robert Briggs,	Savannah 14
	Betsey, Sweetzer,	Charleston 9
	Sally, Morey,	Port-au-Prince 20
	Sally, White,	North Carolina 26

CLEARED.

Ship Four Friends, Glenn, Havanna
Amiable, Tillinghast, Amsterdam
Swanwick, Jonghin, Belfast
Lavinia, Brown, Dublin & Liverpool
Brig Jemimah & Fanny, Hastie, St. Bar-[tholomews
Brig John, Smith, St. Jago de Cuba
Sloop Miranda, Lee, St. Thomas

Ship Delaware, Cooper, from Canton, and brig Maria, Woodward from Porto Rico, passed Chester last evening.

Ship New-Jersey, capt. George Clay, 95 days from Canton, was captured on the 13th ult by the French privateer l'Aberdie, of 14 guns, capt. Pilot, and carried into Porto Rico the 17th.

Sch. Anthony Wallace, Halliday of this port, arrived at Port au Prince from Jamaica the 13th ult.

Brig Grace, Edwards, went to sea on Monday morning—the George Barclay, M'Allister, and James, Gemmeny, were spoke off the buoy of the Brown the same day at noon.

Capt. Sweetzer sailed from Charleston the 25th ult. in company of the schr. Favorite, Shaw, of and for this port. The brig Mary, Sherer, arrived there from hence the 19th, in 5 days from the Capes, and was to sail for this port the 26th. Capt. Sweetzer informs, that from the 16th to the 21st ult. they experienced to the southward constant and heavy gales of wind at E &. S. E. that in consebuence much damage had been done, and several vessels put into Charleston, particularly two English homeward bound English ships from Jamaica.

The brig Pennsylvania, Tatem, from hence to Cadiz, was spoke the 8th January off Fayal—all well.

Arrived, the sch. Swift, Webb, from Martinico, which place he left on the 14th ult. in company with a fleet of 17 or 18 sail of British merchantmen, bound to England, and 5 Americans bound home, under convoy of a brig of 16 guns. A ship belonging to the convoy fell in with a French privateer he next day, and engaged her for the space of four hours, beat her off, and afterwards joined the fleet at Tortola.

Capt. W. informs, that on the 11th ult. a sudden swell of the sea happened in the harbour of Martinique, which drove a number of vessels ashore.—11 sail were totally lost; among them were 6 Americans—brig Rutherford, belonging to the northward, and barque Eliza of New-York; the names of the others not known.

Capt. W. further informs, that the barque Eliza, M'Kenzie, of New-York, was dismasted on the coast of America, in the lat. of 38. which obliged the captain to bear away for the W. Indies. On her passage the Eliza was taken by a British schooner, called the Thomas, under Dominico, and carried into Martinico, where she was libelled: vessel and part of the cargo lost in the gale.

On the 28th February, lat. 34, spoke the brig Maria, Woodward, from Porto Rico, to Philadelphia, out 12 days—all well.

Baltimore, March 2.

By a gentlman from Guadaloupe, we are informed that the ship Friendship, Captain Butler, mentioned in our paper of yesterday, to have been captured and carried into Guadaloupe, was condemned about the middle of January, under the plea of being bound to an English port.

The sch. Peggy, from Cherrystone, to Madeira, was carried into the above place and condemned, vessel and cargo. The captain had been lost overboard in a gale of wind, and the mate being ignorant of navigation, was steering for Guadaloupe or any port he could find.

Capt. Barus of the schr. Treaty, of this port, just out from Basseterre, was spoke on the 1st ult. under the lee of Guadaloupe, who informed that the brig Little Sam, captain White, was condemned at St. Martins, without a hearing.

The following extracts are taken from a letter, from Mr. Charles Willet, one of the editors of the Norfolk Herald, to Mr. A. Brown, jun. dated Norfolk, February 22, 1798.

"Last night arrived here the schooner Polly and Sally, captain Goodwin, from New-York, On Wednesday morning between the Capes, he picked up the following articles, belonging to the ship Anthony Mangin, captain Stanford: a chest, belonging to Mr. Clark, second mate, containing sundry wearing apparel, a watch and some papers which identify the circumstance of being his property—and two boxes of dry goods.

"The information related by captain Goodwin is, that he saw on Wednesday morning, part of the wreck of a vessel on Smith's Island, from which he has the strongest reason to believe the above articles came."

[Much ground, we are happy to say, is still left to hope, that the passengers and crew are saved on Smith's island. The pilot who brought up the William, this day, mentions, that as he came by the Island he saw a light on the beach, and believes it to be kindled by the crew of some wreck, pieces of which he saw floating near the island.]

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7 3

NANKEENS.

Ten thousand pieces Nankens,

FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 129, Chesnut Street.

march 7 sodót

NEW-THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *March 7,*

Will be presented (never performed here) a COMEDY, in two acts, called,

THE AUTHOR.

[Written by the late Samuel Foote.]

Governor Cape, mr Warren; Young Cape, (the Author) mr Fennell, Sprightly, mr Fox: Robin, mr Warrell; Printers Devil, mr Blissett; Poet, mr Francis; Cadwallader, mr Bernard.

Mr. Cadwallader, mrs Bernard; Arabella, miss L'Estrange.

End of the Comedy (for the last time this season) a new Tragedy, in three acts, called,

FENELON;

Or, THE NUNS OF CAMBRAY.

Fenelon (Arch Bishop of Cambray) mr Fennell; Delmance, mr Warren; Officer of the Household, mr T. Warrell.

Eloisa, mrs Merry; Amelia, mrs Marshall; Isaura, mrs Francis; Abbess, mrs L'Estrange.

The Prologue will be spoken by mr Bernard.

After which will be performed, a new Pantomime Ballet, composed by Mr. Byrne, called,

THE GENEROUS TAR;

Or, A SCENE IN THE WEST-INDIES.

Gacelon, (with a Hornpipe in character) mr Francis

To which will be added, a Farce (written by Foote) reduced to one act, called,

THE MAYOR OF GARRAT.

Sir Jacob Jollup, mr Taylor; Major Sturgeon, mr Warren; Jerry Sneak, (with the song of the Little Old Woman) mr Bernard; Chrispin Heeltap, mr Francis; Bruin, mr Warrell; Roger, mr Blissett.

Mrs Sneak, mrs Francis; Mrs Bruin, mrs Doctor.

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA.*

The Public are respectfully informed, that

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 8,

At M'DOUGAL's *Assembly Room, Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets,*

Will be presented (by way of an Evening Lounge) a Whimsical Medley of Entertainments, in three parts, called,

The World as it Goes;

Or, A TOUCH AT THE TIMES.

Consisting of various Descriptions, Recitations, Comic Songs, &c.

By Mr. BATES.

Overture—Grand Piano Forte—Mr. CARR.

PART THE FIRST.

SKETCHES OF CHARACTERS.

In which will be introduced, Remarks and Observations, Satirical, Whimsical and Laughable, on the different Characters, Professions and Passions of Mankind (as altered and modernized from G. A. Stevens's Lecture on Heads) with the following Portraits:

Alexander the Great, with observations on the ambition of Kings.

A celebrated Quack Doctor, with his Coat of Arms.

A Comical Fellow; or, The Story-Teller.

A Lawyer; with the interesting cause of "*Bullum versus Loatum.*"

Dibdin's Song of "*No Good without an Exception;*"

Or, The Irish Way of being Happy.

A London Buck, going to keep it up.

A Courtezan.

A Married Buck, returning from a frolic.

The smooth face of Courtship contrasted with the four aspect of Matrimony; with "*John loves Jean, and Jean loves John.*"

Dibdin's Comic Song of *Meg of Wapping.*

PART THE SECOND.

A VIEW OF THE STAGE;

Or, A Peep behind the Curtain.

With Strictures on Acting—Spouting an Spouting Clubs displayed—Jack Sly and John Bull; or, The Striking Actor—A Tragedy Tailor's Introduction to Mr. Garrick—An Audience taken by surprize, or an Anecdote of Prince Hoare—and a Scotch Pedlar—A blank verse Butcher cutting up King Lear—

With a humorous Vocal Delineation of "*All the World's a Stage;*" Or, Shakespeare's Seven Ages.

Sonata—Grand Piano Forte—Mr. CARR.

The Monk's Conversion of the Jew—a Comic Tale.

A Character of *No Body*—with a Song addressed to *Any-Body*—and may be heard by *Every-Body.*

PART THE THIRD

WHIMS and ODDITIES.

The Irish School Master; or, A new and impressive mode of Education.

Song—*The Siege of Troy*—By an Irish Historian.

Pot Pourri—Grand Piano Forte—Mr. CARR.

Matrimonial Squabbles; or, The Spirit of Contradiction.

To conclude with the Comic Medley of the "*Four and Twenty Fiddlers all on a Row.*"

☞ Admittance ONE DOLLAR.

The doors will open at half past six, and the performance to commence precisely at seven o'clock. Tickets to be had at Carr's Musical Repository, Market street. march 7.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th, 1797.*

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. ot

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 24 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heysham, or } Acting
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase. march 7—ptatst

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la Francc, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judacious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this) Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the proph[illegible] of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author aſſets excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affects on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the veſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious : and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 376 of the work.

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtingues. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montre toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq:
No. 71 South 5th Street
Feb. 9. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 $

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet.
January 2. dtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zeline.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward
J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York - Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eodzm

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

PROPOSALS,

BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The inſurance is not binding, if the ſtipulated premium be not paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſe than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings,*

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way ; what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe ; whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and of the Borough of Briſtol, on the Pennſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.
THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes ; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors : and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Iſteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE.
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3awf

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Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth ; 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of
T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut ſtreet.
February 2. eodtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. ſmſtf
The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 25 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)
THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Countries, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Diſcoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, alſo of the WEST INDIA Iſlands, and other Iſlands appendant to the Continent, and thoſe newly diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean : Deſcribing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curioſities, &c. of the ſeveral Countries, and of their important Civil Diviſions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Diſtances from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages ;—with a particular Deſcription of *The Georgia Weſtern Territory*. The whole compriſing upwards of Seven Thouſand diſtinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the beſt Authorities and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of
JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Author of the American Univerſal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.
[Illuſtrated with ſeven new and neat Maps.]
(Publiſhed according to act of Congreſs.)

Alſo, FOR SALE, as above,
Mr. *Morſe's* Univerſal Geography,
In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts.
Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.
February 26. eo4t

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only ſix months—entitled
PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againſt all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the ſecret meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It ſhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of a ſuperior quality, which will compriſe about 500 pages neat octavo, handſomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thoſe who procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become accountable, ſhall have a 13th gratis—and the uſual allowance to bookſellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robiſon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eſtimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well ſubſtantiated, and the reaſoning and arguments deduced, while they diſcover the ſound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuſe as well as inſtruct. A ſcene of villainy is developed by the author ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt heart.—The danger to be apprehended from ſecret ſocieties is clearly pointed out ; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illuſtrated, and the hazard of any deviation from the ſtraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteſtibly proved both to the politician and the chriſtian by ſtubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 41 William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*
February 28

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grain Mill, with two pair of ſtones ; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world ; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparations may be made in the meantime for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia ; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State ; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Wanted, to Hire,

A large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſes of a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hill.

2 From the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfir

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Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Ruſh, Cary, and the other principal Bookſellers in the city price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *tf